# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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## THE TRIBUNE.

### Literary Notices.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. December, 1842.

The Life and Character of Dr. CHANNING furnish the subject of the leading paper in this number of the Democratic. It is mainly made up of extracts from the very excellent Funeral Discourse pronounced in this city by the Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, soon after the intelligence of Dr. C.'s decease was received. Mr. BROWNSON presents four chapters of Synthetic Philosophy—furnishing a clear, terse statement of his mental philosophy, in the technical language of metaphysics. Ordinary readers will skip it: those who read it closely and understandingly will be well paid for their trouble. "Poor Margaret" is the title of a beautiful tale, translated from the German by Nathaniel Greene. The noble Poem by WHITTIER on Rachael we have already published. The Origin and Characteristics of the American Aborigines are discussed in a long and elaborate review of a Discourse upon that subject by D. MORTON, from whose theories the critic somewhat dissents. 'Political Satire and Satirists' is the topic of a valuable paper—probably by W. A. JONES Esq. whose admirable essays, mainly upon subjects connected with the best days of British Literature, we have so often noticed. At its opening we meet the following pasage—presenting a view of political partizanship not often taken:—

"The most marked trait in the finest political writing is its personality. It is very plausible to reiterate the hackneyed maxim, 'principles, not men,' but it is next to impossible to separate the two. An intimate connection necessarily subsists between principles and those who hold them, as between a man and his dress, a book and its author. Certain abstract philosophers (a very small class) may be enabled by long practice and dint of study, to disabuse their minds of favorite prejudices, and set up a species of claim to impartiality and fairness; yet such thinkers are seldom actors on the great stage, but rather spectators of the stirring contests in the actual arena of politics. They may write philosophical treatises on Government, the Wealth of Nations, or the Spirit of Laws, but they make inefficient '*working*-members.' Even Burke was a partisan, and such have the ablest and honestest politicians of all ages been. There is, unquestionably, truth mingled with error in every party; yet a man of decided character will find more truth and less error on one side, than on the other. Many partisans have been hypocrites, but by no manner of means all. It is rather (unless there exist natural suspicions of interested motives or palpable deficiency) an argument in a man's favor that he is a zealous partisan; for in its integrity, such a character supposes vigor, earnestness and fidelity, the three manly qualities by preeminence."

This introduces very interesting references to some of the most pointed political satires, both in prose and verse, from great English writers, from Swift to Tom Moore. 'Tecumseh' by COLTON is reviewed at considerable length—and with judicious, candid criticism. Of the general character and strength of Mr. Colton's genius the reviewer, at the conclusion of his article, thus speaks:—

Mr. Colton has the Poet in him, and he can make all the world confess the divine presence.—Let him persevere. Let him labor—write, rewrite, condense, polish, and above all freely blot and burn. Let him forget Scott, if he can, and sign a total abstinence pledge against the octosyllable. Let him *think* for himself, as hard as he can, and forswear the old common-places of modern poetasting. Let him choose, moreover, themes in true harmony with the genius of his age, as it is beginning more and more sensibly to make itself manifest. The trump of martial glory has long lost the power it once possessed to rouse and thrill our spirits with its splendid rage, and the true poetry of the age has virtually cast it aside, as no longer a fit instrument for the utterance of its nobler breathings; let him not take it up, to attempt to sound upon it again a note to which no sympathy will respond. And it may yet perhaps be legitimate in the literature of college compositions to inflate and embellish up to the dignity of the heroic the barren and brutal barbarism of savage character and life, but Mr. Colton has made a mistake which we hope he will not repeat, in regarding it as a suitable theme for poetry to move the heart or satisfy the mind of the grown world of civilization. Let Mr. Colton choose a better theme for his main basis of interest, and write in a spirit more akin to the young progressive and aspiring spirit of his time—and above all let him write with a deeper concentration of thought and labor within less limits of space and larger limits of time—and we are greatly mistaken in his present tokens of promise, if he is not destined yet to take a high place in the Pantheon of the literature of his country.

The number contains several other articles—both prose and verse, and a very poor engraving, with a brief biographical sketch, of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. By GEORGE HENRY NOEHDEN, LL. D. From the Eighth London Edition. By Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., President of the Newton Theological Institute. New-York, Dayton & Newman.

The increased attention which the Language and Literature of Germany have of late years attracted among our scholars, has produced a number of elementary works for the more easy, expeditious and thorough acquisition of its structure and use. This of Noehden is the latest we have seen, and is introduced into this country by good authority. The fact that it has reached the Eighth Edition in England is proof of its utility; and we learn from the introduction that very many important additions have been made by the American Editor, which add materially to its value. We commend it to the attention of all engaged either in teaching or studying the language of Germany.

THE ARTIST, a Monthly Lady's Book, No. 4, December, 1842. F. Quarre, 64 Reade-st.

The Literary Contents of this number of this new periodical possess the claim of variety, and are in themselves generally good and interesting. The leading paper is a thrilling story of "The Student of Gottingen," translated from the French. Prose articles by Prof. WILSON, ALDRICH, ELIZABETH YOUATT and other popular writers, follow, with several excellent pieces of Poetry, mainly by American writers. The Editor does not confine himself to original productions, but wisely selects the best portions of general Literature—especially from the German and French. The Engravings are entirely upon a new plan—giving, instead of the black engravings usually met in monthly magazines, finely colored plates executed by a newly invented process and with great neatness. The Fashion plates are the best we have seen. A series of very beautiful Flower plates has been commenced. This magazine is among the neatest and most elegant publications of the day.

### Trial of Alexander for Murder.

On Wednesday this trial commenced at Philadelphia. The following is the substance of all the testimony taken thus far:—it is from the Philadelphia Courier:

*Jacob Francis, colored, sworn.*—I am a porter; stand at the corner of Third and Chesnut, South-East corner; I was standing there in July. On the morning early, I do not recollect the day, I was looking up Chesnut-street and up Third-street; saw a gentleman at an office in Third-street, four or five doors above Chesnut; do n't know who the gentleman was. I saw the gentleman who kept the shop come out and fasten back the window-shutter, and then return into the office. After he had gone back into the office, I won't say what time, I heard a dispute between him and some other man—a few minutes after this, I saw a gentleman come out of the door with pretty much haste, and pass into the midway of the street; he made a small stop, and leaned his head downward, with his arms upon his breast,—after a short pause, he lifted up his arms and ran down Third-street, crying 'Murder, murder!'—turned down Chesnut-street, and when a few yards beyond where I was stopping, he made a stop, took his hat off his head, from which he took a dagger, which he threw into a bed of mortar; saw the dirk lying there; it was about five inches long.

He then ran down Chesnut-street; can't say whether, after this, he made any speech; I saw him as he ran until he got near Second-street; two or three men ran after him on the pavement; after he ran down I ran up to the office; saw blood on the floor near the door; looked over the counter and saw the man lying there, and blood running from him; there was money lying scattered about the floor on the inside of the counter; some of the notes, I thought, had blood on them; don't know how long the gentleman had been in the office before this occurred; I knew the prisoner when he came back to the place where the dagger was; don't think I would know him now; believe he had light clothes on. The man who was brought back was the same man who threw the dirk away. He was making a confession of the crime as they were bringing him up.

*David Brown* (colored) sworn.—I saw part of this occurrence. I was standing opposite the office in Third-street, half way between the office and Chestnut; it was about 19 or 20 minutes after 6 o'clock; don't know the day of the month or week; when the man came out he turned short, and ran down the pavement toward Chestnut-street, and into the middle of Chestnut-street, turning down the street. Just after he turned, I saw him throw his arm downward; saw the dirk, or whatever it was, glance from him; saw it glitter. He ran straight down Chestnut-street; the cry was 'stop thief!' He ran and turned down Second-street. I saw the man then in the alley near Front street about to turn; I ran into Walnut street; saw the man turn the corner up Walnut street, and enter a store door; I stood there until several persons came up to me; two of them went up the stairs after him; they brought him down took him to the Mayor's office. I saw another man come out of the office besides the first; he held both hands to his breast, and cried 'stop him;' it was not more than two minutes after the first man came out; he appeared just off the door sill; I think he cried 'stop him' three or four times; he appeared to be in a weak state, and cried weakly; he stood with his face toward the street; he had his hands up until I started away—on the left side as he stood to me.

*Charles F. Raymond* deposed, that on the morning in question he was attracted to the door of his store on Chestnut street, below Third, by a voice, and upon going out to see what it was, the prisoner ran rapidly by in the middle of the street, and cried, 'stop that man.' The cry was repeated several times, but he could not say by the prisoner. The witness then went directly to the office of Mr. Lougee, and saw him lying on the floor, breathing his last. He assisted in lifting him upon a shelf. The prisoner on that morning had a Panama hat in his left hand, and had on light clothes. It was half past 6 o'clock in the morning.

*Wm. Deal*, a boy about 16 years of age, deposed that on the morning when this occurrence took place, he was opposite Mr. Lougee's office, when he heard a scream or groan, and saw a tall young man come out with a white handled knife in his hand, and run down toward Chestnut-street; that he lost sight of him the moment he turned the corner; went back, saw Mr. Lougee standing at his door groaning and holding his hand to his heart, and saw him turn and go into his office. He subsequently saw a boy take a dagger from a pile of mortar in Chestnut-street and give it to another boy. The witness could not identify the prisoner as the man who came out of Mr. L.'s office and ran; he knew the person had a kind of double straw broad rimmed hat, but that was all he could say about him.


☞ The following Works are for sale at the Office of THE TRIBUNE, *No. 160 Nassau street, opposite the City Hall:*

THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER for 1843. Price 12½ cents, $1 per dozen, or $7 per hundred.

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DICKENS'S NEW WORK ON AMERICA, best editions. Price 12½ cents.

RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE'S LECTURE ON MAGNETISM AND ASTRONOMY. Price 6¼ cents, by the dozen 50 cents.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE, perfect files for one year. Vol. I. Neatly bound. Price $5 00. A few copies still for sale.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Vol. I. complete. Neatly bound. Price $3 00. A few copies only on hand.

THE NEW-YORKER. Vols. X and XI. Price for both volumes neatly bound in one, $4 00.

THE LOG CABIN, complete, both series, bound. Price $2 50.

Discounts to Agents, Peddlers and others on all the above.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss ARABELLA CLARK'S School for Young Ladies, No. 45 Mercer-street, will commence its Winter term on Monday the 21st of November instant.

Besides competent female assistants in the various branches of education, the following gentlemen are engaged at this Seminary, viz:

JACOB BERGEN, Professor of Belles-lettres.
EDWARD PURCELL, Professor of Drawing.
A. BASSET, Professor of French, Spanish and Mathematics.

For Terms of Tuition, &c., apply as above. n17 2aw3w

LADIES' *ELEGANT* OVERSHOES. Day's First Premium Overshoes for Ladies weigh but a few ounces, are made with Leather or Rubber Soles, very elastic, will retain their beautiful shape longer we believe than any other manufacture. In addition we have some 10 different styles and kinds of Rubber Shoes and Overshoes for Ladies: prices from 4s to $2. Ladies are particularly reminded that every pair of Overshoes has our name attached, and are warranted and if the soles loosen others will be given in exchange or money returned.

HORACE H. DAY, Successor to Roxbury I. R. Co.
n15 eod1m 45 Maiden Lane

☞ T. L. Danaher, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 7 Nassau-street, is requested to call at No. 3 Market-st. n2

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Plan for a Re-organization of Society.

☞ *The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Letters on the subject are to be addressed, post-paid, to* A. BRISBANE, 76 *Leonard-street, New-York.*

**Lecture.**—This Evening, at 7½ o'clock, the regular weekly Lecture will be delivered at the Fourier Hall, 411 Broadway, upon the subject of Association. Lecture free.

**System of Education in Association.**

(Fifth Article.)

*Education of Early Childhood.*

We said that all authors of Systems of Education have fallen into the error of considering the father and the tutor as the natural instructors of the child. They are not the guides whom the child follows willingly and from passion: the Leaders whom it chooses naturally are children a little older than itself.

At 18 months, it admires the child of two years, and chooses it as its guide.

At 2 years, it chooses the child of thirty months.

At 3 years, the child of four.

At 8 years, the child of ten.

At 12 years, the child of fifteen.

This ascending deference will be greatly increased in strength, if the child sees children a little older than itself members of Groups, and enjoying a merited respect for their progress in Industry and Studies.

The natural instructors of children of each age are, consequently, those a little superior in age. But as children at present are all more or less inclined to mischief and entice each other into it, it is impossible to establish among them a gradation, or ascending order of useful impulses, and make each Age the guide of the next younger; this can only take place in the Passional Series, out of which any approximation to a system of natural Education is impossible.

This natural system of Education will be one of the wonders which will be admired in the first Association. The seven Orders or Ages of children will direct and educate each other, as Nature wishes, by the influence of *ascending imitation*, which can only lead to the good of the whole; for if the older children take a proper direction in Industry, in Studies and in Morals, they will influence and direct rightly the children next in Age, who in turn will influence and direct rightly those who are younger, and so on until all Ages are directed to good. The different Ages, directed by the spirit of *ascending imitation*, will, although left to their full liberty, vie with each other in excellence and activity in Industry and social Harmonies. On beholding this prodigy, it will no longer be doubted that Attraction, *developed in Passional Series*, is the agent of the Divinity, is the hand of the Creator, directing Man to his greatest good.

We will conclude our remarks upon the functions of the Mentors with one or two more observations. So far from flattering and excusing the child, it will be their task to see that it meets with refusals and rebuffs in different Groups, in order to stimulate it to vindicate itself by proofs of skill. A father could not fulfil this duty; he would blame the Group which had rejected his child. The function of Mentor, as well as of Nurse, will require persons of a firm and judicious character, who, from a corporate spirit, will be interested in the progress of the children in general, and not in the caprices of a few favorites.

The function of Mentor is of high importance, because it acts upon a decisive epoch in the Education of the younger Age; if the child succeed well in the commencement of its Industrial Education, it will be a guarantee of success for the entire career of its childhood. Once initiated into some branches of Industry, it soon will be into a large number, and at the age of fifteen it will be acquainted with the various branches of Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts and Sciences, which its own and the neighboring Associations pursue. Let us examine how this result will be effected.

A child, were it the son of a man of the highest rank and fortune, may, at the age of three years, exhibit a taste for shoemaking, and wish to visit the workshops of the shoemakers, who in Association are as polite a class as any other. If it be prevented from visiting their workshops; if its inclination for shoemaking be thwarted, under the pretext that it is not a dignified occupation, or is wanting in intellectual elevation, it will take a dislike for other branches of Industry, and will feel no interest in those studies and occupations which its parents wish it to pursue. But if it be left to commence as attraction directs,—that is, by shoemaking,—it will easily be induced to acquire a knowledge of tanning, then of chemistry, so far as relates to the various preparations of leather, and then of agriculture, so far as pasturage and breeding of cattle has an influence upon the quality of skins.

Thus the child by degrees will be initiated into all branches of Industry, a result of its primitive inclination for shoemaking. It is of but little consequence how it commences, provided it acquires in the course of its youth a general knowledge of the various branches of Industry of its Association, and that it conceives a lively affection for all the Series from which it has received instruction.

This general knowledge cannot be acquired in our Societies, where Science and Industry are not connected. The scientific declare that the Sciences form a chain, each link of which connects with, and leads to, all the others; but they forget that our isolated and conflicting relations sow discord among the Industrial Classes, and render each indifferent to the labors of the others; whereas in an Association, every person is interested in all the Series from connections and rivalries with some of their members upon questions of Agriculture, Science and Art. The connection existing between the Sciences is not alone sufficient to lead to their general study; we must add to that connection ties which arise from the association of functions and individuals and from emulative rivalries,—an impossibility in our present Social Order.

Various details could be added upon the Education of this Age, but we will include them in the Education of the next higher order of Children.

*Education of the Second Order of Children, or The Learners.*

We now come to an interesting class of Children,—to a class which, at the age of four years, begins to exercise Industry.

In the first class of Children, (from the age of two to three,) the sexes are not distinguished by difference of dress. To do so might prevent the developement of capacities, and derange the proper proportion which should be found of both sexes in every function. Although each branch of Industry is particularly adapted to one or the other sex,—for example, sewing to women and ploughing to men,—still, Nature wishes their union in most occupations. In some, there should be half of each sex; in others, a quarter; and in others, an eighth. The dairy, for example, is a branch particularly adapted to women; still, some men should take part with them and attend to the more laborious portions of the work.

By means of these unions in each branch of Industry, a useful rivalry will be established between the sexes. This competition would not exist, if an entire sex were excluded from any function, like the profession of Medicine or the art of Teaching; and they would be excluded from it, if in early childhood the developement of instincts or capacities for such occupations were prevented. The difference of dress would be an obstacle to this developement, as the girls would separate from the boys; it will be necessary, therefore, to make no distinction between them is the first class of Children. This can only be accomplished by taking young children from two to three years old through all the workshops, and interesting them in occupations without distinction of sexes.

J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices. je27tf

BOOTS AND SHOES—A general assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' BOOTS SHOES and BROGANS, viz: Men's boys' and youths thick boots, calf and kip, sewed and pegged; do men's and boys' thick and kip brogans; women's, misses and childrens' bootees, buskins, slippers, &c. Also, fur cloth and sealet CAPS; fine silk and coney hats. All sold low for cashor city accepances, by the case or dozen. Country merchants would do well to call and examine at

GALE & Co.'s, 260 Pearl street,
o3 2m* under U. S. Hotel, N. Y.

WOOD SCREWS—25,000 gross New England Screw Co.'s refined Brass and Iron Wood Screws, comprising every variety of Lock, Piano Forte, Machinery, Gun Screws, &c. assorted from ¾ in. to 3 inches No. 20, warranted superior to any other manufacture in this country or England. Dealers will be furnished with these Screws at lower prices than a good article can be imported. Every description of Brass or Iron Screws will be made to order at short notice. For sale by the manufacturers' agents.

MITCHELL & WITHERELL, 94 John-st.

N. B. Wilson's Screws, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Britannia Ware, together with a general assortment of Domestic Hardware, for sale as above. n30

CROTON WATER—Messrs. Whitsey & Jenkins, Plumbers, No. 3 John-street, would most respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in a durable and workmanlike manner. Their work is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and their pipes are so laid as not to freeze in water. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their materials. The Croton Water introduced without taking up the side-walks.

The following Certificate, with others, can be seen at the shop:

Mr. FRANCIS J. WHITSEY having been employed at the Girard College, in the capacity of Plumber, it affords me pleasure to say that from the opportunity I there had to judge of his merits in the line of his business, I dossider him worthy the confidence of the public.

THOS U. WALTER, Architect Girard College.
Philadelphia Feb. 8, 1842. n30 tf

REMITANCES TO IRELAND, &c. &c.—The subscriber continues to transmit money, in sums large or small, to persons residing in any part of Ireland, in the same manner as he, and his predecessor in business, have done for the last thirty years, and more; also, to any part of England or Scotland.

Money remitted by letter, post paid, to the subscriber, or personally deposited with him, with the name of the person or persons in Ireland, England or Scotland, to whom it is to be sent, and nearest post-town, will be immediately transmitted and paid accordingly, and a receipt to that effect given or forwarded to the sender.

n18 1m* GEORGE McBRIDE, Jr. 82 Cedar st.

HAIR COLORING.—Jacob Maby would inform his old customers, and all those who wish to have a beautiful head of hair, that he manufactures and has for sale at 252 Broome st. his celebrated Essence of Tyre, which having lately improved, he guarantees will be effectual in permanently coloring red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black. Persons can have it applied at his or their residence, and if not satisfied their money will be returned. n30 tf

CHEAPEST, best and most fashionable in New-York. Hats, Caps, Muffs, fancy Furs, Fur Trimming, old Furs attended to, at

n30 1m* MONARQUES, 224 Bowery.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The 8th of December is the day appointed for this annual festival, and as a handsome Dinner Service is indispensible to a handsome dinner, housekeepers are respectfully invited to call at the celebrated cheap Crockery Store, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, (opposite Amity street,) where they can be supplied with every article in the trade at prices to suit the times. Don't forget the number. n29 6t*

REFINED SUGAR.

WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY continue to sell their 'Standard Quality' Double Refined Sugar at their lowest reduced Cash prices, without charge for packages, namely:

Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds, Ten Cents per pound.
Crushed in barrels of 200 do. Ten Cents per pound.
Powdered in barrels of 250 do. Ten and a half Cents pr do.

When less than 5 packages are purchased, half a cent per pound additional.

Orders out of the City must be accompanied by a remittance, addressed to WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY,
New-York Patent Sugar Refinery,
cor. South and Montgomery-sts.
or apply at the office, 39 Wall-street. n29 tf

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the business of Jno. S. Summers, will continue it at 272 Pearl-st. and offers the following Goods for sale at very low prices:

Steel, plated, brass and Japaned Bits
Steel, plated and brass Stirrups
Plated brass and Japaned Hames
Plated brass and Japaned Knobs and Lamps
English Bridles and Martingales
Whalebone Rosets—Ivory Rings
Coach lace Springs, Axles, Hubs
Patent Leather, Top Leather
Whips, Tacks, Webbing, &c. and every article in the Coach, Harness or Saddling line.

d1 tf HUGH HUGHES, 272 Pearl st.

SLEIGH BELLS—500 dozen Sleigh Bells, assorted from 000 to No. 10, for sale by

d1 WM. H. WIGHT & Co. 100 John-st.

F. H. LOCKWOOD, 104 Fulton-street, has just received a fresh supply of elegant Gold Watches, for both ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Lepine, Anchor Escapement and English Levers, full jeweled, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. Also, Gold Chains and Keys of new patterns, and every description of fine Jewelry and Silver Ware. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. Watches and Jewelry repaired. d1 1m*

$5 REWARD.—LOST, from the barge Minisink on the passage down from Newburg, on the 17th of November, a YAWL-BOAT belonging to said barge, with the name 'Minisink of Newburg,' painted on her stern. Whoever will return said boat, or give information where she can be found, to James E. Wood, corner of Warren and West streets, shall receive the above reward.

New-York, Nov 30, 1842. d1 3t*

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS and others.—Warranted cast steel edge Tools may be had at the subscriber's old establishment, 33 Attorney-st., or at George Briggs & Co.'s, 115 Maiden-lane, New-York, at reduced prices to suit the times. 10 per cent to dealers.

n29 3m* JOHN CONGEN.

ROCKWELL'S PATENT VAULT LIGHTS—so useful to exclude wet, dust and frost, and at the same time admit light, greatly improved for strength and durability—for sale at No. 9 Astor House, entrance in Barclay-st. n29 1w*

OLIVE OIL.—40 pipes, for sale by

t n26 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South-street.

GALLEGO FLOUR.—500 bbls. fresh, for sale by

n26 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South-st.

ENGLISH IRON.—100 tons, well assorted, for sale by

n26 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South-st.

MAHOGANY CHAIRS.—Several dozen well finished, Hair Seats, &c. in lots to suit purchasers, for sale very low at 408 Washington-st. o22 tf

GRAIN SCOOPS.—40 pattern Grain Scoops, for sale at reduced prices by

n1 MITCHELL & WITHERELL, 94 John-st.

WATER-POWER TO LET, from 1 to 50 horse power, with suitable rooms, in the Saw-Mill at West Farms. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT, 348 Washington-street. s13 tf

PEW in Ascension Church for sale.—Pew No. 13 on the ground floor, in the body of the Church. Apply at No. 78 South-street. je14

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPHILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascitics, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, Chronic Constitional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA IN NORWICH.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city.

MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & Co., SIRS: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body. There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough, and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second, my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep andrest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excrutiating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NEW LONDON, Co. ss, Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me. RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WM. H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

☞ Another proof of the superior value and efficiency of this preparation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—GENTLEMEN: If you alone were concerned in the present statement, the great inducement for making it would be removed; for of course no testimony can strengthen your own convictions in relation to the value and efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, which has already proved such a blessing to the many hundreds who have used it. But I have looked upon the world encircling in its arms thousands bowed down with sufferings similar to my own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that restored my health, if they were persuaded they would meet with the same happy results. Therefore, gentlemen, it is that those thousands may be convinced, and profit by their conviction as I have done, that induces me to state before the world a period of suffering such as few have known, and the permanent relief I received from your Sarsaparilla. But how shall I begin, or how describe those excruciating agonies that seized upon my frame? Early in the month of June, 1840, I was first attacked with rheumatism, caused, I have reason to believe, by a severe cold contracted while nursing one of my children, who was then very ill.

My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemed diseased. For five months I was unable to walk, and for six weeks did not lie upon a bed, but was obliged to remain in a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any other. My whole body was so sore and racked with pain that the slightest touch caused inexpressible distress. For a period of many months I did not sleep but two nights, and the only rest I obtained was during the day, when nature became exhausted and I fell into a slumber, from which I was soon awakened by the beating and throbbing pain. My limbs were swollen and my shoulders drawn out of place, and altogether I was rendered entirely helpless. I obtained the best medical advice, but without receiving any permanent relief. The rheumatism being combined with a swelling and painful affection of the joints, rendered it still worse. Tumors formed under the skin, round my head, which caused burning and lanciating pains similar to scrofula of the glands.

My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in the street as he passed by; and when many of my friends residing in Poughkeepsie last visited me, they bid me farewell, as they then thought for ever; and once the family assembled in the room to watch the last spark of life go out. But the flame of life again glared up within me; and soon after this I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it; and behold the result. After taking one bottle the pain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I could scarcely realize the transition—so sudden, so complete. After using four or five bottles, I was entirely cured. And are you alone, gentlemen, concerned to know it? I think not; and this language is too mild for the occasion. For I know that the medicine that possesses the power to cure me is capable of conferring the same blessing upon thousands of others suffering—perhaps dying; therefore, these are all concerned to know that they can be cured. In fact, all are concerned in the discovery of any thing that tends to promote the happiness of the human race; for we are social beings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may doubt this statement if they will, and go on and suffer and die, I have discharged a duty which I felt incumbent upon me in making it known for the benefit of those who choose to believe it. And when I look into the past—upon those solitary days and sleepless nights—I thank God that I am as I am. And I thank you, gentlemen, that you have made science minister unto our infirmities, and I, for one, will proclaim the fact. Respectfully,

ANN BROWN, 479 Houston-street.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price $1—6 bottles for $5. n11 tf

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